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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/015,680	12/17/2001	Patrick Baudisch	D/A1188Q1	5074

7590   07/27/2007

Patent Documentation Center
Xerox Corporation
Xerox Square 20th Floor
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EXAMINER
ROSWELL, MICHAEL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/27/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/015,680	BAUDISCH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael Roswell	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _14 May 2007_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-12 and 14-21_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-12 and 14-21_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20010514

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination filed 14 May 2007.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-12 and 14-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hogle (US Patent 5,923,307).

Regarding claim 1, Hogle teaches an application providing image information data for a display image to be displayed on at least two display areas such that a portion of the display image appears on one display area an another portion of the display image appears on at least one other display area (taught as the use of applications to provide information for display on a computer system, at col. 5, lines 53-56, the images being shown split between two separate monitors at col. 1, lines 62-67 and Fig. 4), an image replicator so arranged and constructed to receive the image information data from the application and to replicate the image information data to provide display associated image information data associated with each display area wherein the display associated image information data is to be displayed on the associated display area (taught as the use of a graphic device interface, or "GDI", for drawing graphics on the screen of a monitor, at col. 7, lines 26-28), and a viewer associated with each display area, so constructed and arranged to received the image information data from the image replicator, which receives the associated image information data associated with each display area wherein at least one viewer transforms the associated image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the

resulting displayed image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous such

that the sizes of the portions of the display images on each of the at least two display areas

appear to be substantially similar to a viewer situated to view the displayed image (taught as the

use of a display drivers on a monitor for displaying information, at col. 9, lines 43-45, in which

the image may span two monitor spaces, as seen in Fig. 4, and taught at col. 1, lines 62-67).

Furthermore, Hogle teaches the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one of

the at least two display areas being substantially different from the displayed resolution of the

image displayed on at least one other of the at least two display areas (taught as the

reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at

col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location

of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught

at col. 3, lines 14-29).

Regarding claim 2, Hogle teaches a first viewer transforms a first image information data

and a second viewer transforms a second image information data, taught inherently as the

display of information by the device drivers of col. 9, lines 43-45.

Regarding claim 3, Hogle teaches at col. 9, lines 50-54 a forking display driver which

splits a graphics stream into "parts equal to the number of monitors being used", which

encompasses the claimed at least three viewers.

Regarding claim 4, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image

information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image

is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is scaled in size, taught as

the resizing of windows or other display regions in response to a display geometry change, at col. 10, lines 30-35.

Regarding claim 5, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is clipped, taught inherently as the display of one window between two monitors in Fig. 16a, where the window is clipped at the edge of the monitor so as to keep a continuous image appearance.

Regarding claim 6, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is translated, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 7, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image has modified colors, taught as the conversion of an image color to match the limitations of an adaptor or monitor, at col. 7, lines 58-63.

Regarding claim 8, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the associated image information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is rotated, taught as the

contiguous display of an image on a first monitor in a rotated or inverted relationship with a second monitor, at Appendix A, col. 18.

Regarding claim 9, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 10, Hogle teaches sending the image information data to the associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 11, Hogle teaches an application providing image information data for an image to be displayed on first and second display areas such that a portion of the display image appears on the first display area and a portion of the display image appears on the second display (taught as the use of applications to provide information for display on a computer system, at col. 5, lines 53-56, and the display of a singe image split between two separate monitors, at col. 1, lines 62-67 and Fig. 4), an image replicator so arranged and constructed to receive the image information data for the application and to replicate the image information to provide image information data associated with each display area wherein the image information data associated with each display area is to be displayed on the associated display area (taught as the use of a graphic device interface, or "GDI", for drawing graphics on the screen of a monitor, at col. 7, lines 26-28), and first and second viewers associated with each display area, so constructed and arranged to received the image information data from the

image replicator, which receives the associated image information data associated with each

display area wherein at least one viewer transforms the associated image information data such

that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information

data the resulting displayed image on at least two display areas appears substantially

continuous such that the sizes of the images on the first and second display areas appear

substantially similar to a viewer situated to view the displayed image (taught as the use of a

display drivers on a monitor for displaying information, at col. 9, lines 43-45, where the image

may span two monitor spaces, as seen in Fig. 4, and taught at col. 1, lines 62-67).

Furthermore, Hogle teaches the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one of

the at least two display areas being substantially different from the displayed resolution of the

image displayed on at least one other of the at least two display areas (taught as the

reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at

col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location

of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught

at col. 3, lines 14-29).

Regarding claim 12, Hogle teaches a first viewer transforms a first image information

data and a second viewer transforms a second image information data, taught inherently as the

display of information by the device drivers of col. 9, lines 43-45.

Regarding claim 14, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the first image

information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image

is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is scaled in size, taught as

the resizing of windows or other display regions in response to a display geometry change, at
col. 10, lines 30-35.

Regarding claim 15, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the first image
information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image
is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is clipped, taught inherently
as the display of one window between two monitors in Fig. 16a, where the window is clipped at
the edge of the monitor so as to keep a continuous image appearance.

Regarding claim 16, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the first image
information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image
is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is translated, taught as the
ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 17, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the first image
information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image
is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image has modified colors, taught
as the conversion of an image color to match the limitations of an adaptor or monitor, at col. 7,
lines 58-63.

Regarding claim 18, Hogle teaches transforming at least one of the first image
information data comprising transforming the image information data such that when an image
is displayed from the image information data, the displayed image is rotated, taught as the

contiguous display of an image on a first monitor in a rotated or inverted relationship with a

second monitor, at Appendix A, col. 18.

Regarding claim 19, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing

image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information

data, taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1,

lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 20, Hogle teaches sending the image information data to the

associated display area, taught inherently as the display of an image on a monitor, at col. 1,

lines 62-67.

Regarding claim 21, Hogle teaches receiving user input data before the step of providing

image information data wherein the user input data is used to provide the image information

data to be displayed on the two display areas such that a portion of the display image appears

on the first display area and a portion of the display image appears on the second display area,

taught as the ability of the user to move objects around the virtual desktop space, at col. 1, lines

62-67, and the splitting of an image between two virtual spaces, at col. 1, lines 62-67 and Fig. 4.

Furthermore, Hogle teaches an application providing image information data for an image

(taught as the use of applications to provide information for display on a computer system, at

col. 5, lines 53-56), an image replicator so arranged and constructed to receive the image

information data for the application and to replicate the image information to provide image

information data associated with each display area wherein the image information data

associated with each display area is to be displayed on the associated display area (taught as

the use of a graphic device interface, or "GDI", for drawing graphics on the screen of a monitor, at col. 7, lines 26-28), and first and second viewers associated with each display area, so constructed and arranged to received the image information data from the image replicator, which receives the associated image information data associated with each display area wherein at least one viewer transforms the associated image information data such that when images are displayed on each display area from the associated image information data the resulting displayed image on at least two display areas appears substantially continuous such that the sizes of the images on the first and second display areas appear substantially similar to a viewer situated to view the displayed image (taught as the use of a display drivers on a monitor for displaying information, at col. 9, lines 43-45, where the image my span two monitor spaces, as seen in Fig. 4 and taught at col. 1, lines 62-67). Furthermore, Hogle teaches the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one of the at least two display areas being substantially different from the displayed resolution of the image displayed on at least one other of the at least two display areas (taught as the reconfiguring of varying-resolution displays into a contiguous, non-overlapping workspace, at col. 11, lines 48-59, and the manipulation of a displayed graphic object to maintain the location of the object in response to a display geometry change, such as a resolution change, as taught at col. 3, lines 14-29). Hogle also teaches a first viewer transforms a first image information data and a second viewer transforms a second image information data, taught inherently as the display of information by the device drivers of col. 9, lines 43-45.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 14 May 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's remarks of pages 9-14 are centered around the basic argument that Hogle fails to teach "a continuous display with portions displayed in substantially different resolutions and pixel sizes while the sizes of the images remain substantially the same" (page 10). While Hogle discloses that switching between resolutions on a display does not maintain window size, instead increasing or decreasing it in relation to the resolution change (see col. 9, lines 21-42), the examiner contends that Applicant's use of "substantially different", "substantially continuous", and "substantially similar" render the related claim limitations subjective and largely indefinable. For instance, claim 1 recites, "the display image appears substantially continuous such that the sizes of the portions of the display images on each of the at least two display areas appear to be substantially similar to a viewer situated to view the display image". As indicated by the claims, the user is held responsible for deciding whether or not the sizes of the display images are "substantially similar", and as opinion differs from user to user, the examiner believes broad and reasonable interpretation of the claim limitations is necessary. As indicated above, Hogle teaches two displays having different resolutions, the ability to display a window or other such graphical element across the two displays, and discloses that a goal of the invention with respect to gap and overlap removal and monitor configuration change is to "not disconcert the end-user" and "avert end-user astonishment" (see col. 3, lines 52-62). Therefore, as Hogle teaches the display across different resolutions and pixel sizes, and the determination of the images being substantially continuous or substantially the same size being left to the subjectivity of the user, the examiner contends that Hogle does indeed teach "a continuous display with portions displayed in substantially different resolutions and pixel sizes while the sizes of the images remain substantially the same".

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this

Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant

is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this
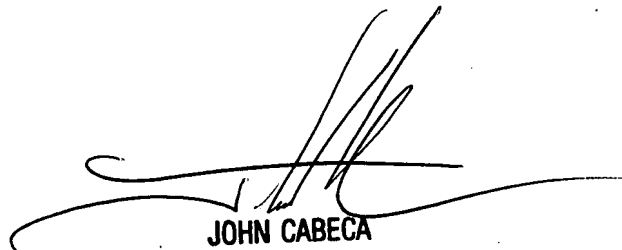
final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4055. The

examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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Michael Roswell
7/12/2007

JOHN CABECA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINE:-
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100